



## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

overnment money and men to enforce the laws.—Virginia and Kentucky, instead of responding to this movement by the passage of similar resolutions, defiantly took the side of rebellious South Carolina, and of the mobs that rubbed the Federal Government of its property in the States that had not pretended to withdraw from the Union. This we fear is decisive. We must, therefore, permit the establishment of a Cotton Empire, and if the Border slave States prefer the dominion of the peculiar politicians who possess authority under King Cotton, to the old fashioned American Republic, they must be permitted to go their way, and in peace if peace is possible. If madmen will make war it must be met, but we must make peace if we can. Let all who will, go with South Carolina. New York and Ohio, and other great Northern States, have tendered money and military force to sustain the Government—and the only effect has been to assist Mr. Yancey in firing the Southern heart. Now Commissioners are sent to a Conference called by Virginia, and every lover of his country will pray that a good understanding may be reached, and a fair and honorable basis of a settlement of sectional difficulties wrought out, and that the border States may be brought to consider their interest and rights in the Union. If the event should be otherwise, in New York and Ohio where Virginia and Kentucky will join in the call for a Convention of all the States, with the view of preventing the armed conflict of antagonisms that are irreconcileable, by the peaceful separation of discordant and belligerent sections.

From the Michigan State News.  
AN ABOLITION MEETING BROKEN UP BY A MOB.

The radical Abolitionists of this place attempted to hold a meeting at the Free Church on Saturday and Sunday evening last, but were prevented by a mob. Parker Pillsbury of Boston was refused as the principle speaker, though there were others who were expected to participate in the discussion.

For some days prior to the day appointed for the Convention, we had noticed signs portentous of an outbreak at the approaching meeting, and we feared just such a result as has disgraced the City and all engaged in it. We have no more sympathy with Pillsbury and his co-laborers, than we have with Wigfall, Toombs, Garrison, or the Democratic party, for they are all of a piece, disunionists of the blackest character. The democratic party, have well nigh ruined the nation, and Wigfall, Toombs, Garrison, Pillsbury, Douglass, Buchanan, and the Free Press with the small fry of the party, all are now seeking to put the finishing touch upon their work of destruction. Such sentiments as Pillsbury and his school advocate, are subversive of all order and law, and such sentiments and acts as the Democratic party have put forth are subversive of the real principles upon which our government is based. But we hold that when mobs are allowed wantonly to destroy the lives or the property of any class of men, and when the law is set at defiance, it is time for every man to hit his pockets with six shooters and become a law to himself. We hold that no man has a moral right to utter treasonous sentiments against his country, though he may not thus subject himself to the penalty due to treason, yet he does subject himself to the ridicule and contempt of his countrymen; and as there is no law to punish such men for their treasonous sentiments thus uttered, we believe in minding our own business and severely letting them alone.—The occurrence in our city has disgraced us beyond measure. We were not present at the place of meeting, but we learn that some bones as well as windows, doors, seats, &c., were broken.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.  
THE REVOLUTION—THE PREVALENCE OF DISUNIONISM—CAN WE PART IN PEACE?

The unanimity of the people of the North for the preservation of the Federal Union, which has been one of the most remarkable features of the sectional controversy that has characterized our political history, exists no longer. A revolution in the public sentiment of the free labor States has been accomplished in sixty days. It is not this day the settled opinion of the people of the North, that our Federal Union must be preserved at all hazards, and at whatever cost of blood and treasure. So long as the division sentiment of the South was active and potent only in the Gulf States, and had to contend with a powerful Union sentiment even on cotton soil, the people of the North were as one man for "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the law." But the almost universal endorsement even in the Border States, of inadmissible demands upon the North, coupling them with menaces of disunion, which we too well know to be earnest; and the passage of resolutions by Virginia and Kentucky, forbidding those States to resist all executive efforts to preserve the integrity and honor of the Union—these things have not fired the Northern heart, but have chilled it. We say to the gentlemen of the border slave States, that they mistake us, if they suppose we hold union with disunionists to be more desirable than the preservation of our manhood. Gentlemen, your doctrine of contingent disunion, an thrust upon us, is worse than disunion per se. Political capital enough has been made out of the Union sentiment of the North. It cannot be speculated in any further. If the union of the sections can only be preserved by the submission of the majority to the minority section; if the Union is to be forever contingent upon the political subjugation of the whole country to the master class of the South; if the Constitution is to be first interpreted and then amended at the call of the politicians of a section—according to their abstract theories and insane passions—all that is excellent about the Union is at an end, and the sooner we recognize the fact the better. Gentlemen of Virginia and Kentucky, there will be no concord. Set aside all fears on that point. We could and would readily sacrifice men and money by thousands and millions, to put down factions, to vindicate the Government against mobs; but we do not want to conquer a people, and we will not try to do it. The magnificent outlines of the American Republic have been contemplated by us with pride—but we would not sacrifice its people to preserve its symmetry. We would stand by the Union still, if you would permit us. We would observe every stipulation of the compact our fathers made, wherein you have guarantees that it were loyalty for you to sacrifice, if you would do the same. But if you will have it so—the Union must be dissolved.

Pillsbury violated no law, and though we look upon him as a traitor to his country in spirit, yet he does not stand before the country as a criminal, and if he did, no man or men would have a right to lay violent hands on him.

Major Harry was called upon to quell the riot, but when proceeding to the scene of bloodshed for that purpose, he was informed that the crowd had dispersed.

We learn that Mr. Pillsbury had a respectable hearing on Sunday, and that the meeting was well attended and no violence attempted.

From the Lancashire Guardian, January 14.  
THE CANADIAN FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE

WAFFLES FOR SLAVES ISSUED IN ENGLAND.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, Mr. Edwin James applied for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up Anderson, who was formerly a slave in America, in order that he might be discharged. The affidavit on which he moved was sworn by Mr. Lewis Alexis Chamorro, the Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in its first paragraph, Mr. Chamorro swore that John Anderson, a British subject, domiciled in the city of Toronto, was now illegally detained in the jail of the city as a prisoner, without ever having been legally accused of any crime, or legally tried or sentenced for the commission of any crime known to the law of the Province of Canada, or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions; and in the second paragraph it was sworn that the cause was of the greatest urgency, and that an injunction was speedily effected. John Anderson's life was exposed to the greatest danger. The learned counsel quoted a great number of authorities, extending as far back as 1847, to show that the construction of the Crown had from time to

Canada having been established under the royal charter, did not prevent this court from issuing its writ of habeas corpus directed to that colony, as the Crown had there a concurrent jurisdiction with the Colonial Courts in matters of this kind; for, if their lordships were to refuse to issue the writ he now applied for, he would go to every other court in Westminster Hall. Surely, it could not be said that the courts in Toronto, having dealt with this matter, deserved this court from now interfering. It was undoubtedly the right of the Crown to see that none of its subjects should be improperly imprisoned, and is was shown on the affidavit that there was a British subject imprisoned under no legal warrant or authority whatever, untried, and unconvicted of any crime known to the English law.

The Lord Chief Justice—If our writ should be treated with contempt, as an inference with the local power, it would be a very serious matter. What means have we of enforcing our authority?

Mr. James—By attachment.

Mr. Justice Hill—To whom would the attachment issue?

Mr. James—It would be for the Governor to execute the writ.

Mr. Justice Hill—Suppose he refused to do so? Mr. Justice Crompton—Have you considered whether an indictment would lie for refusing to obey such a writ?

Mr. James—Canada is a British possession, and the persons to whom the writ is directed are British subjects. The same objection would have been applicable in the Isle of Man and Jersey cases.

Mr. Justice Blackburn—Hardly in the Isle of Man, but it might in the Jersey case.

Mr. James submitted that, on the authority of the Isle of Man and the Jersey cases, the writ ought to issue.

Their lordships then retired to consider their judgment, and after an absence of twenty minutes, they returned into Court. The Lord Chief Justice then delivered the following judgment:

We have carefully considered this matter, and the result of our anxious deliberation is, that we think

the Lord Chief Justice—We have to save the Union—what would every body in the North do to preserve or restore the integrity of the Union? We answer—all things that would become men. Party ties are nothing in such a crisis. Perish all parties and all those miserable platforms, which are but expressions of the cunning of the class of professional politicians who operate in our sections. But there are principles that can not be sacrificed. There are instances of manhood that can not and must not be put down. We have said that the Republican party is called upon to existing circumstances to take an affirmative position. What are the affirmations that are made in its behalf? It presents—and with the help of the men of the South who profess to be moderate, there would be a large majority of both Houses of Congress in favor of the propositions cited.

1. An enabling act, authorizing the admission of New Mexico, upon regular application being made, with or without slavery. This would oval low up the disputed territory.

2. The enforcement of the fugitive slave law, with compensation in case of rescue—and the punishment of those who may invade any of the States, intent to excite servile war.

3. The following amendment to the Constitution, submitted by Adams, of Massachusetts, and approved by Mr. Seward:

No amendment of this Constitution having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in section two of the first article of the Constitution as "other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the consent of every one of the States composing the Union.

These are the salient points of the only possible settlement of sectional difficulties. If fortified in them, the border slave States will remain in the Union, all will be well, for it is certain that Mr. Lincoln would zealously guard the constitutional rights of all sections of the country—those of the slave States as well as of the free States—as that he is the constitutionally elected President of the United States.

The interest joined to the duty of the Southern States to abide in the Union, is too clear to all cool and candid minds, South as well as North, for argument. But if the whole South will run away from the constitutional guarantees of the peculiar interests of that section,—it is not our business to restrain them by violent measures.

If the Administration, now dimly existing, had been loyal to the Union, and had made no agitation to separate the South from the Union, we believe the discussion movement would never have acquired the terrible momentum it exhibits. It is now too late for coercion. The National Intelligencer, of Saturday, remarks with great propriety and force:

"If coercion is a 'right,' it is certainly no 'remedy' for the wrong it purports to cure, since, so far from healing the breach, it could only serve to make the schism wider and more incurable. No power of logic can ever suffice to convince us that the fathers and founders of this Government intended in any way directly, or indirectly, to recognise the right of secession, and thus to plant in the body politic the seeds of its own dissolution and death; but it, against the law of our civil being, any such resort is bad to civil suicide, it is plain that the vital spark cannot be rekindled by the shock of arms."

It is a disheartening confession to make, but this is true. Every intelligent man's conscious, tells him it is true—and it should be expressed by every honest man.

If there are any oppositional Union men in the South they most fight the battle in their own way. The North will not interfere its military power between the South and the establishment of any sort of government that may be the pleasure of its people. If the Border Slave States have received upon accompanying the Cotton States, we hope they will make the fact known immediately, and then we are in favor of a Convention of all the States, that we may try the experiment of peaceful separation. We have no great confidence in the success of the experiment—it is as hazardous as it is distasteful; yet we will, in the contingency named, earnestly advocate giving it a fair trial. But we charge Southerners, who are now hesitating as to their course, not to indulge the vain theory, that the Union can be reconstructed upon a basis that they will dictate. The presumption that there may be a reconstruction upon the basis of a Cotton State Constitution, is the most vain and dangerous of all the dreadful delusions of the times. The States that now desert the Union can never, never re-enter it, unless by submission to the Constitution as it is.

The Critenden Compromise is an impossibility, and those who insist upon it as the only escape from division, are annihilating the last hope of saving the Union. The Republican party is on the eve of becoming the Administration party. The necessity that it should take an affirmative and uncompromising position is recognized by all statesmen.

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## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

1861

"Francesco has made me an ACTIVE and BRAVE OUTLAW!"—John Brown of Osawatomie.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

### TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS WHO RECEIVE THE BUGLE.

No subscribers need not decline receiving the Bugle fearing that they will be called upon to pay for it. We send no paper—except gratis copies unless paid for in advance. So we say to each of the above class, the paper is either sent to you as a gratuity by the publisher, or else paid for in your name by some friend.

#### THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

Two Conventions were to be held this week, one in Alabama to form a Southern Confederacy, and the other in Washington to adjust national difficulties, and decide at what point the sliding scale of Compromises should at present rest. The former Convention will probably defer final action until it is ascertained what the latter will propose.

The Democratic and Republican young men and young women of Ohio should take some measures to express to their representatives at Columbus, the high appreciation which they have of their services in the enactment of this law, and assure them that inasmuch as they are law-abiding citizens, they will now feel prohibited from indulging in their desire to form matrimonial relations with negro men and negro women; even though a faithful observance of its requirements should involve a sacrifice of their hearts' young affections, and the blighting of life's future prospects.

The Cincinnati Commercial—as will be seen by some extracts from its columns we publish this week—has at length been compelled to admit that the fact of Disunion exists, that whether or no secession is right, resolution in the South will prevail, and it sets itself to work to consider the most reasonable, and consequently the best way of dealing with the existing state of things. We are told that the Commercial, which is the organ of Republicanism in southern Ohio, and exerts a considerable influence outside of its own parish, has taken this position. It is encouraging to the Disciples of the North and the Successionists of the South, and will help on the work of dividing between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

If the Commissioners to the Washington Convention went there to see how things were working at the Capital, and to have a good time generally with their friends in that city, their object will probably be attained; but if they were so visionary as to suppose that they could talk back into the Union the seceding States, or retain the remaining slaveholding States, we would suggest they take the advice they have so often given to abolitionists, and cease from pressing their impracticable views, and advocate measures that can be realized—such, for instance, as the dissolution of the Union.

Upon these two foundations, the law of nature and the law of revelation, depend all human laws. In instances in the case of man, this is expressly forbidden by the divine, and demonstrably by natural law; and from these prohibitions arises the unlawfulness of this crime. These human laws that annex a punishment to it do not at all increase its moral guilt, or supersede any fresh legislation, in the form of conscience, or restrain its perpetration. Nay, if any human law should allow or enjoin us to commit it, we are bound to transgress that human law, or else we must offend both the natural and the divine."

This logical argument of Judge Blackstone is just as applicable to the violation of man's inalienable right to liberty, as it is, or can be, to his inalienable right to life. Practically, both rights stand or fall together. In Great Britain, the laws, except for the punishment of crime, defend both of these rights. In this Confederacy the laws, so far as the African is concerned, maintain the right of the Anglo-Saxon to violate, with impunity, both of these inalienable rights of the slaves. "Slaveholding" is a greater "crime" than murder, because to maintain it against the slaves, necessarily adds to its other enormities that of murder.

Although the Editor of the Review, "regards all opposition to the restoration of fugitive slaves as morally a crime," and thus ignores the express command, "Thou shalt not deliver unto thy master the servant which has escaped from his master unto thee," unwittingly asserts that "the duty is from its nature a distasteful one"; but now, my dear sir, that he is "a distasteful duty" which you, infamously, assert the slaves are bound by their obligation to God as well as to the country" as seems to perform? You say, "We would like to see Senator Chesnut, or Mr. H. W. Rhett, called to join in the pursuit of a fugitive slave." We would very sorry to see either them, or you, called to perform the service of bloodhounds, for if you refused it would only prove your inconsistency, if you obeyed the whistle of the sportsman in chase of humanity, I should be forced to call you by your right names, "King, Rockwood and Jester."

"If," says the Review, "the people of any State cannot conscientiously submit to the Constitution, there are only two courses open to them; they should either secede, in a peaceable and orderly way, to have the Constitution altered, or they should move out of the country." The first clause which the Review offers to the conscientious people of a sovereign State, they cannot accomplish, because it requires two-thirds of the Senate to alter the Constitution. The second, to "move out of the country," is a short and contemptible insult. The Federal Constitution, as now, and heretofore administered, is "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell"; if there can be such a covenant and such an agreement. Whenever, therefore, the people of Massachusetts become convinced of this fact, it is their right and their duty, in the language of the Review, with the "becoming dignity of a sovereign State" instead of "moving out of the country," to "move" the State out of the Union, and thus acquire themselves of all complicity with the shame, disgrace and sin of slavery.

The mock morality and pious cast of the Review, is only equalled by the utter recklessness of its political blunders, as will be shown in my next number.

B. G. WRIGHT.  
ROCK, ILLINOIS, Jan. 27, 1861.

MARBLE.

On the 21st day of January, 1861, in Salem, Columbian county, Ohio, by Samuel Hardman, Esq., Mr. Daniel Lupton to Miss Emily J. Stitt, all of Columbian county, O.

MARRIED, On the 30th day of Jan., 1861, in Salem, Columbian county, by Samuel Hardman, Esq., Mr. Jacob S. Owen to Miss Hester Ann Fanning, all of Columbian county.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the evening of the 2d of Feb., 1861, MARY JANE, wife of Benjamin Booth, of Fairfield Township, Col. co., and daughter of Joseph and Maria Bell, aged 22 years.

She had left a young husband and two small children, besides a wide circle of sympathizing friends to mourn her loss. She bore her sickness calmly and patiently, and when her time came to go, said she was prepared to go to rest.

Too, dear sister, thou hast left us;

For that blissful home on high;

May we all prepare to meet thee;

Where the blessed never die.

A FRIEND.

#### PAST FIND, PAST FIND!

It is sometimes difficult to read men's motives in their actions, but the attorney often has to be made unless we adopt the absurd conclusion that they act without motives.

The Solons of our Legislators have recently had under consideration the all important subject of amalgamation; and being unwilling to leave it to nature alone to promote, or to prohibit an intermixture of the races, they resolved to follow the example of other manufacturers of queer names, and "assist nature"—they assuming that nature goes in for prohibition, or at least ought to. Having provided pains and penalties to punish legal as well as illegal amalgamation, we trust our Legislators will rest satisfied that they have secured the safety of the sons and daughters of their Republican and Democratic constituents. We mention these two classes of our population, because the legislation was evidently designed for their benefit. The impractical abolitionists who are supposed to hold to theoretical amalgamation are too insignificantly few to claim such attention; and even if it were otherwise, they are not the kind of persons who would be most affected by such legislation.

The Democratic and Republican young men and young women of Ohio should take some measures to express to their representatives at Columbus, the high appreciation which they have of their services in the enactment of this law, and assure them that inasmuch as they are law-abiding citizens, they will now feel prohibited from indulging in their desire to form matrimonial relations with negro men and negro women; even though a faithful observance of its requirements should involve a sacrifice of their hearts' young affections, and the blighting of life's future prospects.

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What is the reason that these men cannot understand that although the day of making compromises is hers to fitness, the time for their acceptance by the South is past, and that it is the cause for which they cannot comprehend that such compromises are more worthless in the market than Mississippi bonds, of less value than are stocks in the South Sea Bubble project to-day?

THE PESTILENCE THAT WALKETH AT NOON DAY.

For the last two months we have every day felt as though we were rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the fearful feelings that prevail in communities where the pestilence is abroad. Men greet each other sadly and with fear—death is near the sick, and danger menaces the well. The air, heavy with infection, rests upon all like a thick pall.

The life-giving blood is changed into a thin, watery fluid, the heart beats feebly, and unceasingly bears the torturing body. Scarce any one feels safe, and they who seemed strongest are often stricken first. The sun burns with a sickly glare, and the sluggishness of the air becomes more and more oppressive. One of the gladdest sights to that people would be the gathering of the stormclouds' furies in the sky, which, dark and portentous, should come rolling on like an army whose course could not be stayed, shooting flashes of light across their path, and making their artillery roar-shock through the heavens.

Welcome the storm, welcome the tornado's force, welcome anything to stir the elements with healthful agitation and seal the power of the pestilence.

We are today moving in the midst of a pestilence which throws its sickening breath not upon the physical body, but upon man's moral nature.

The presence rests upon the entire North, and some who seemed the strongest, sickened first, and their principles died within them. All, or nearly all waver and stumble as though they must fall, for there is no moral strength left. The pestilence which kills the body is considered terrible in its ravages if it decimates those over whom it passes; but this moral pestilence smites more than a tenth part of the human race.

The disease is not a stranger in this land—but has never before been so virulent in its form, as fatal in its attacks. We have known it in former times to attack great and "godlike" men, who, when they died, were decently interred; it now smites the highest and the lowest, and no number of its victims there are not enough of living left to give them burial, and their decaying corpses pollute the wayside or infect the houses in which they are rotting. Strong indeed must that constitution be which can resist the poisonous influence of the sickly atmosphere in which it is compelled to live.

Welcome the whirlwind's force, welcome the earthquake's throe, welcome God's power manifested, which shall come to turn and overturn until Cœlestis—the night born pestilence shall be driven from the throne of power, and its hateful presence no longer bring to us loathsome disease and moral death.

WENDELL PHILLIPS A DISCERNER.—Some of our exchanges are giving currency to a report, that in a late speech Mr. Phillips avowed himself a Discerner! This is a serious charge to make in these days when Unionism is supposed to embrace the four Evangelists and the Ante, to say nothing of Epistles and Revelations. We hope our brethren of the Press will be careful how they give currency to such report, until they fully satisfy themselves there is no mistake in the matter.

The Inscription.—The following is the inscription on that cane:

"Honor to whom honor is due."

"Presented to W. C. Cleland, Esq., by the law-abiding citizens of Alliance, Ohio, as a testimony of their appreciation for the manner in which he conducted his train, Jan. 26th, 1861, in passing Fort Lima, C. & P. R. R., with the fugitive "Lucy," thus avoiding bloodshed and disgrace, and securing the ends of justice and law."

"Securing the ends of Justice?"—Presented; and "avoiding disgrace?"—Ought there not to be a law against such outrageous preservation of language?

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE FROM FORT LIMA.—The garrison is reported to be out of tobacco; if this be true, a speedy capitulation may be expected, for pig-tail is as necessary as patriotism.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

"Francesco has made me an ACTIVE and BRAVE OUTLAW!"—John Brown of Osawatomie.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS WHO RECEIVE THE BUGLE.

No subscribers need not decline receiving the Bugle fearing that they will be called upon to pay for it. We send no paper—except gratis copies unless paid for in advance. So we say to each of the above class, the paper is either sent to you as a gratuity by the publisher, or else paid for in your name by some friend.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

Two Conventions were to be held this week, one in Alabama to form a Southern Confederacy, and the other in Washington to adjust national difficulties, and decide at what point the sliding scale of Compromises should at present rest. The former Convention will probably defer final action until it is ascertained what the latter will propose.

The Democratic and Republican young men and young women of Ohio should take some measures to express to their representatives at Columbus, the high appreciation which they have of their services in the enactment of this law, and assure them that inasmuch as they are law-abiding citizens, they will now feel prohibited from indulging in their desire to form matrimonial relations with negro men and negro women; even though a faithful observance of its requirements should involve a sacrifice of their hearts' young affections, and the blighting of life's future prospects.

The Cincinnati Commercial—as will be seen by some extracts from its columns we publish this week—has at length been compelled to admit that the fact of Disunion exists, that whether or no secession is right, resolution in the South will prevail, and it sets itself to work to consider the most reasonable, and consequently the best way of dealing with the existing state of things. We are told that the Commercial, which is the organ of Republicanism in southern Ohio, and exerts a considerable influence outside of its own parish, has taken this position. It is encouraging to the Disciples of the North and the Successionists of the South, and will help on the work of dividing between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

If the Commissioners to the Washington Convention went there to see how things were working at the Capital, and to have a good time generally with their friends in that city, their object will probably be attained; but if they were so visionary as to suppose that they could talk back into the Union the seceding States, or retain the remaining slaveholding States, we would suggest they take the advice they have so often given to abolitionists, and cease from pressing their impracticable views, and advocate measures that can be realized—such, for instance, as the dissolution of the Union.

Upon these two foundations, the law of nature and the law of revelation, depend all human laws. In instances in the case of man, this is expressly forbidden by the divine, and demonstrably by natural law; and from these prohibitions arises the unlawfulness of this crime. These human laws that annex a punishment to it do not at all increase its moral guilt, or supersede any fresh legislation, in the form of conscience, or restrain its perpetration. Nay, if any human law should allow or enjoin us to commit it, we are bound to transgress that human law, or else we must offend both the natural and the divine."

This logical argument of Judge Blackstone is just as applicable to the violation of man's inalienable right to liberty, as it is, or can be, to his inalienable right to life. Practically, both rights stand or fall together. In Great Britain, the laws, except for the punishment of crime, defend both of these rights. In this Confederacy the laws, so far as the African is concerned, maintain the right of the Anglo-Saxon to violate, with impunity, both of these inalienable rights of the slaves. "Slaveholding" is a greater "crime" than murder, because to maintain it against the slaves, necessarily adds to its other enormities that of murder.

Although the Editor of the Review, "regards all opposition to the restoration of fugitive slaves as morally a crime," and thus ignores the express command, "Thou shalt not deliver unto thy master the servant which has escaped from his master unto thee," unwittingly asserts that "the duty is from its nature a distasteful one"; but now, my dear sir, that he is "a distasteful duty" which you, infamously, assert the slaves are bound by their obligation to God as well as to the country" as seems to perform? You say, "We would like to see Senator Chesnut, or Mr. H. W. Rhett, called to join in the pursuit of a fugitive slave." We would very sorry to see either them, or you, called to perform the service of bloodhounds, for if you refused it would only prove your inconsistency, if you obeyed the whistle of the sportsman in chase of humanity, I should be forced to call you by your right names, "King, Rockwood and Jester."

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# MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the New York Weekly  
Review of Books, &c., which was  
published weekly, and is now  
for the Amherst College.*

## SENT BACK.

A poor heart-broken and fast-sore-chest woman,  
Sought refuge in the beautiful Forest City,  
Hoping to find a welcome wain and human,  
A friend, and a shelter, sympathy and pity;  
Hoping that her rights, which God had given,  
Strong hands and brave would guard in danger's  
hour.

And every slave-hound from his prey be driven  
Who dared to vindicate the tyrant's power.

Like is a deer she sought to flee from danger,  
But slavery's hounds quickly followed on her  
track;

None unloved for, but one and a stranger,  
The Forest City gave the captive bark.

Cleveland was loyal to her southern master,  
Marshal and Editor obeyed him well,

And honored the mock trial fast and fierce,  
And sent her back to Slavery's seething hell.

My God! I had Truth and Justice no defender!  
Must Cleveland's fame with woman's blood be  
stained!

Why sleep the power, whose faith was pledged to  
her?

Be free low forth, with every limb unchained!,  
But Cleveland sent her back to save the Union,

Forsake and weep upon Virginia's sod,

With the Sabbath gathered in command,

And prayed, and said, Our Father and Our God!

Official ruffians dragged her to the station,

And Cleveland calmly looked upon the sight,

Oh happy, free, and much enlightened nation,

Wherein rebirths of each return right;

Oh, Cleveland, where is thy enslaved brother?

You sit in danger, guilt's brand burning deeper!

A voice shall speak, no power of yours can  
smother,

In thunder tones "You were your brother's  
keeper."

ELIZA CARRAN.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

## EQUAL RIGHTS—CIRCULATING PETITIONS, &c.

It is a little amusing to listen to the various excuses, remonstrances, &c., by different classes of individuals, when you present them a petition asking a modification of the existing laws relating to women, and ask their signature.

One man when asked to sign, says "No," very abruptly, and very decidedly; as if to refuse were a matter of pleasure, as well as duty. Ask him why, and his reply is, "They have more legal equal rights now, the widow is not literally dealt with,

but a year's support given her, which is generally enough for two years. Who then, he can't hear of the family, though they have no idea of "there is one" or the complete union of law in that makes a harmonizing whole. No use of reasoning with him, for reason only irritates, never convinces him at this point; for he has not Paul laid down the law against the woman, and from Paul there can be no appeal. To be sure, feeling more than ever the need of action upon this subject, for the arbitrary refusal of this man, may stir up a deeper hatred for domestic and home opposition, which we see in different degrees, almost everywhere, and which is so common that both oppressor and oppressed are sometimes half unconscious of it. And this stage, marks the worst state of the wrong—the semi-unconsciousness of their own degradation; that marks the congenital stage.

The next was a woman, who readily put her name to the petition, and we inwardly smiled as she did so, remembering that but two or three years ago, the same person refused to read an article upon the subject of women's rights—always skipped over every paragraph upon the subject, had all the rights she wanted, and that was all she asked!" Verily there is progress where we least expect it, and people sometimes may, or are moved, when they know it not. Wonder if the Bugle has not been an influence for the right in this instance, and lifted the crust of prejudice just a little, for it has been thrown in the way of those who needed its stirring notes to arouse them from a sleep of ages.

Again, it is presented to a very cautious man, who is really conscientious; who thinks women should have their rights, is not quite sure but that they should be allowed to vote, would feel very bad to have his widow subjected to the consciousness of having her property appraised, set apart, and sold according to law, has the utmost confidence in her ability to manage the property and have sole charge of the children. But he is very cautious, must have time to think, is a little suspicious of "that white heap yonder," don't know what may be concealed under the mysterious phrase of granting them "legal personal existence"—and so after studying the few brief lines of the petition, returns it, saying "I'll not sign it to-day."

Then it is passed to a man, a little skin in segment to the first, who will not sign it "because there are so many women"—We do not know what terrible invective against womanhood would have followed, probably that they were extravagant, spendthrifts, &c., &c., but knowing that for every mother, wife and daughter, who would be obliged to plead guilty to this accusation, there would be found her maligned the "lords of creation," as presuming upon a slight dash of relationship, we playfully interrupted him with a "There are so many men"—intending to follow out the parallel to the utmost extent, and he was led to finish the sentence, which could have been true of both sexes. But if these fallings of character do not deprive one of the right to manage and control his own earnings, why should it be the other? It is a significant fact that in this instance, as in many others, the wife puts her name down without hesitation.

One rather laughable instance of refusal was by the wife of a man much given to intemperance. She commenced reading the petition, and when she reached the sentence "that you place the wife upon an equality with her husband"—she handed it back with a look of disgust, saying with such a tone of irony, "as we openly live with her husband, I want no more of it."

Another will not sign, because she "has no rights," another because "women can't have any rights, nor men either"; another thinks it "would make slaves in families" even earn the money to the "providing" and ought to have sole management, &c., and so on through the whole catalogue of reasons that have birth in prejudices and ignorances. But the time must come when the wise shall rule.

"The woman's love is pure," they say or sing,

Together, twined or linked, hand in hand."

C. B. Collier.

ABYSSINIAN, Jan. 10, 1861.

## MR. WOODBRIDGE'S INVESTMENT.

Mr. Woodbridge's Investment.

For the Amherst College.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 10, 1861.

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